



GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS INSPECT KAHAUHI SITE

Today They Will Inspect Fortification
Sites Recommended by Board
of Engineers.

Colonel Kerr at the Head of Philippine Detail
Which May Deal Also With
Hawaii's Defenses.

Seven officers of the new general staff of the army enroute to the Philippines inspected the proposed site for the military camp at Kahauhi yesterday afternoon. As members of the general staff they are likely to have a good deal to say in the future as to what the plan of fortification of Hawaii will be.

In the morning a visit was made to Camp McKinley. Today an interesting program of inspection has been arranged. First, however, in the morning the seven members of the general staff will make an official call upon Governor Dole at the Capitol. This will be at 9:30 o'clock. In the afternoon it is planned to drive over the Pali inspecting the sites of the proposed fortifications on the way. If the time can be spared a visit will also be made to Pearl Harbor, for while the army and general staff naturally has nothing to do with the naval work, yet the members are interested because the navy will play an important part in the plan of defense for Hawaii.

PROMINENT MEN HERE.

Colonel John B. Kerr is the ranking officer on the Sheridan and of the general staff. He is one of the medal men of the army. While captain of the Sixth Cavalry in 1891 he received a medal for distinguished bravery while in command of a troop in action against hostile Indians in South Dakota. Other members of the staff aboard are also prominent in the army. These are Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. A. Simpson, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry P. McCain, Major Wm. A. Mann, Capt. William W. Gibson, Captain Wm. E. Rivers and Captain Robert E. L. Michie. Captain Rivers was formerly adjutant at the West Point Academy.

WILL CONTROL IN PHILIPPINES.

These men have been assigned to general staff duty in the Philippines. Their visit to Hawaii is not necessarily official, though their knowledge of conditions here is required if they should happen to be reassigned to duty at Washington. The plan of the general staff is to keep a certain number of its officers on duty in Washington, twenty-three—while others are detailed with the various army departments. These seven men are to supervise the plan of campaign in the Philippines upon their arrival there. Officially Hawaii is not within their jurisdiction—the islands are a part of the Department of California.

The visits of inspection yesterday were made with Captain McK. Williamson, Depot Quartermaster.

"The officers of the general staff aboard the Sheridan are detailed for duty in the Philippines," said one of the staff members yesterday. "We simply stand in the relation to that department that the general staff does to the whole army."

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

"This morning we visited Camp McKinley and in the afternoon were driven over the site for the new military camp at Kahauhi. Hawaii is not in the Department of the Philippines, but the general staff as a whole has supervision over the work here. I do not believe the members of the general staff here will make any recommendations concerning the fortifications in the islands, though a report will be made if called for. We are simply trying to familiarize ourselves and study the general plan of defense in the

islands for future use. Today we will visit the site of the proposed fortifications and possibly will go to Pearl Harbor.

"Plans for the defense of the Island of Oahu were made by a board of engineers some time ago, though when we left Washington no definite action had been taken in regard to these plans. Congress has not appropriated the money for the fortifications, so nothing can be done. The duties of this General Fortifications Board will now fall to the general staff."

"There appears to be some hitch in regard to the Kahauhi camp. Captain Williamson still has options on the leases, and is also considering other land."

THE GENERAL STAFF.

The general staff of which these seven officers are members is a new thing in the American army. It is patterned after the organization of the German army, and has forty-three members. General Young, who recently succeeded General Miles, will become the first chief of the general staff. The law does not go into effect until August 15th, but the organization has already been completed and the members on board the Sheridan were given an immediate detail to duty in the Philippines, so that they might reach the islands as soon as practicable after the law becomes effective.

Just how much influence these officers of the general staff will have on the military future of Hawaii is shown by a slight reference to the duties of this new board. The head of the corps will be chief of staff to the president. He will act as his adviser and also of the Secretary of War and the chiefs of bureaus in the War Department.

In time of peace the general staff will prepare for war. It will arrange in advance the mass of details having reference to the transportation and mobilization of armies and the establishment of supply depots.

The general staff will also prepare all information desirable for a military commander undertaking a campaign. Its members will be assigned to serve with commanders of troops, to furnish them with information, to help in the preparation of plans and orders and to relieve them of as much labor as possible, in order that the generals may be enabled to devote their attention exclusively to matters of immediate military importance.

The work of the general staff will also include the preparation of maps, the drawing up of schemes for the organization and concentration of troops and the preparation of plans for national defense.

This same general staff is also expected to make complete plans for war with every foreign power, so as to be readily accessible at a moment's notice. Plans for equipping, provisioning and transporting armies in case of war are also to be made.

This governing body will take the place of the General Fortifications Board and will superintend the erection and manning of coast defenses, in which event this visit to Honolulu becomes of greater importance.

Attorney-General Andrews has as yet received no reply to his communication to Attorney-General Knox asking for a ruling in relation to the right of legislators to run for county offices. The request was sent over a month ago and should be forthcoming very soon.

KILAUEA CRATER IS STILL SMOKING

Landslide Did Not Entirely Choke Up the
Volcano as at First Reported—Fire
Also in Old Crater.

Kilauea is still smoking. The famous old crater on Hawaii is not a dead crater as reported in the Hilo papers. Tourists who made a visit to the crater on Thursday afternoon and returned on the Kinau Saturday, say that Kilauea is still in good working order, and that the landslide was not nearly so effective in choking up the throat of the volcano as has been reported.

Mr. and Mrs. William Renwick of Southern California were in a party that visited the crater Thursday afternoon. With them were a number of island people.

"Kilauea is still smoking," said Mr. Renwick at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday. "We visited the volcano on Thursday afternoon which was after the volcano was reported to have been choked up, and smoke was rising in great volumes. I believe though that for a while after the landslide, that the hole must have been choked up. It isn't now by any means. The smoke appears to be coming from one corner of the crater, where we were told it has always been the heaviest. The stone and lava that fell extended only to about one half the width of the crater, and fell where there had never been either fire or smoke. The guide told us that fire could still be seen on the other side but we didn't make the trip. The smoke is from the place where the fire always was heaviest. The smoke lifted once and we could see down in the crater where the rock had fallen."

"It is just as hot as ever about the old volcano. We were down in Madam Pele's kitchen and nearly roasted. There seems to have been no diminution of either the heat or fire. Sticks and cards were charred as quickly as before the landslide, and I don't believe that it made much difference in the volcano."

The Hilo Tribune's story in regard to the landslide is as follows: The crater of Kilauea is now a dead hole. The bottom is covered with thousands of tons of rock and pulverized lava. The dense clouds of smoke and steam rise no more from the bottomless throat of Halemauau.

A big rock slide from the Puna side last Saturday did the work. For a distance of 500 feet along the rim at the surface a section six or eight feet thick caved in and tumbled down the 1000 foot walls, with a roar that was heard three miles away. The throat of the volcano was choked with the debris. The depths of the big crater are now as visible as the dead bottom of Kilauea-Ici. The lava house, which was a shelter to visitors on the Puna side, now stands sheer on the edge of the great hole. One corner projects over the chasm and the edifice is ready to crumble.

Almost coincident with the rock slide, there were seen on the summit of Mauna Loa, over the caverns of Mokuaweoweo, three or four funnel shaped columns of smoke or steam. This at once gave rise to the theory that, with Kilauea dammed up, the volcanic forces were seeking an outlet further up. This theory has not been borne out however, for the reason that no smoke has been seen on Mauna Loa since Saturday.

Fred Beckley of Humuula Sheep Station was in Hilo yesterday and stated to a Tribune representative that he with other men of the station were up on Mauna Loa Friday night. They slept at the 9000 foot line and in the morning saw the steam or smoke going up from Mauna Loa across the valley. They attributed the sight to the fact that a heavy snow had fallen, and as is usual at such times, the heated lava in the old craters caused the columns of vapor to rise.

THE PRESIDENT WRITES ON HORRORS OF MOB LAW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 10.—President Roosevelt has written a public letter to Governor Durbin of Indiana commending his attitude at the time of the Evansville lynching, expressing himself strongly upon the horrors and dangers of mob law and suggesting speedier punishment for rape and murder, yet protecting the prisoners' rights.

Sell Machinery, Lose Trade.

PEKING, Aug. 10.—An American firm has contracted to furnish Russian flour mills with \$300,000 worth of machinery. The future output of these mills will displace the American importations of flour.

A Nice Road Party.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 10.—Two condemned murderers, one murderer awaiting trial, a stage robber and two highwaymen broke jail today and are at large.

The Cripple Creek Strikers.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 10.—A renewal of the mining strike is probable. The workmen say the agreements with them are unfulfilled.

Fatality List Longer.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Five more deaths have resulted from the baseball disaster.

THOUSANDS SEE CROWN PLACED ON PIUS' HEAD

Prof. Langley's Airship Flies and
Then Drops to the Bottom
of a River.

Millionaire Dodge Dead—Bloody Battle in the
Balkans—Anarchist Tries to Kill Combes.
Convicts Get Loose in Montana.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ROME, Aug. 10.—The coronation of Pope Pius X. was a magnificent function attended by 70,000 people. It took place in the Basilica of St. John Lateran. Cardinal Macchi placed the crown upon the Pontiff's head amid the acclamations of the multitude. Many civil dignitaries were present.

THE LANGLEY AIRSHIP TAKES TO POTOMAC

WINDEWATER, Md., Aug. 10.—The Langley airship flew 500 yards and then plunged into the Potomac and sank. It was recovered damaged.

Prof. Samuel P. Langley, inventor of the machine which has come to grief, has been dabbling in flying machines for years. Recently it was announced that he had completed a new machine which he expected to take the prize for aerial navigation at the St. Louis Exposition. Professor Langley has been secretary of the Smithsonian Institution since 1887, and during that time has devoted quite a little of his time to the problem of aerial navigation, the Government footing the bills. He has built several working models of airships, and is credited with having done much in the direction of solving the problem of aerial navigation without, however, being able to perfect a machine of commercial value. He is also prominent in other avenues of scientific research, and is one of the most widely known astronomers and physicists in the country. He has been an assistant in the Harvard observatory, professor of mathematics in the United States Naval Academy and director of the Allegheny observatory, and has written many wellknown books on scientific subjects.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS NEW YORK PHILANTHROPIST

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 10.—William E. Dodge, the millionaire philanthropist, is dead.

William E. Dodge was born in 1832. He was a son of the late William E. D. Dodge, whom he succeeded in business, as head of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., wholesale metal merchants. He was especially interested in mining and manufacturing industries on a large scale; was chairman of the National Commission of Arbitration; vice-president of the American Museum of Natural History; and a member of many New York industrial and scientific associations. He has taken an active interest in many religious and benevolent associations and has given largely to charity.

BLOOD BEGINNING TO FLOW IN THE BALKANS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—Insurgents at Monastir and Okhrida attacked Turkish villages yesterday and massacred the inhabitants. Eight more battalions have been sent to the disturbed districts.

KRUSHEVO, Aug. 10.—In a battle with the insurgents yesterday the Turks lost 160 killed.

ANARCHIST TRIES TO KILL FRENCH PREMIER

MARSEILLES, Aug. 10.—An Italian anarchist fired two shots at Premier Combes yesterday but the latter was unhurt.